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Discomm document bared

By Drew Jaglom

Note: The Discipline Committee report which is the basis for this article was obtained last week by The Tech. Its text appears beginning on page three. (Editor)

The report of the Faculty Committee on Discipline published in this issue, which gives majority opinion and verdict guilty with no punishment for three of the four ROTC occupation cases heard last spring (two others were dropped), has apparently been kept under wraps by the Chairman of the Faculty, Professor Hartley Rogers, Jr., and the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy, of which Rogers is *ex officio* Chairman.

In trying to ascertain who is responsible for the fact that the report was not released, despite a Discipline Committee vote to do so, and what the reasons are for that decision, a great reluctance to discuss the issue is found among the faculty involved.

Professor Elias P. Gyftopoulos, the Chairman of the Discipline Committee last spring, disclaimed all responsibility, saying that since he was no longer to be Chairman of the Committee, "turned the whole affair over to the Chairman of the faculty." Professor Rogers, when asked why he did not make a decision himself as to the release of the report, Gyftopoulos replied that he had done that: made a decision to turn the report over to Rogers.

Rogers refused to comment why the report had not been released, saying only that there is an issue, involving certain questions of procedure within the judicial process. He emphasized that "there is no issue of suppression of a document. The relevant documents will, I would expect, become available." When asked directly why, if there was a committee vote to release the document and mail it to the defendants involved, this was not done, Rogers would only say that there were several inaccuracies in the *Thursday* report on the document, and would not comment on why there was no release. He added that the release of the report was entirely a faculty issue, and that the MIT administration was not at all involved.

This was corroborated by President Jerome B. Wiesner's statement that, although he had had opportunity to see the report, did not read it, as he has tried to remain as uninvolved as possible in the cases, since he is the final judge of any appeals from decisions of the Discipline Committee.

Several possible reasons have been advanced for the withholding of the report. First, there may have been a feeling that what was originally an internal Discipline Committee document should not be made public. Second, it has been reported that, since the majority of the five-vote approving the opinion was apparently made up of one faculty member and the five student members of the Discipline Committee, some of the faculty did not feel that the document was truly a majority report; the faculty opinion was one against the document. Third, in a letter to Gyftopoulos obtained by *The Tech*, Rogers pressed the feeling that parts

of the report might be interpreted by the faculty as a usurpation of its legislative powers by the Discipline Committee. None of the faculty involved in the decision would give an official reason.

The opinion, an eighteen page text, is a six-five majority report of the Discipline Committee which examines the validity of the charge against the ROTC occupiers, the extenuating circumstances under which the occupation took place, and the administration's role in the matter. It is the final verdict in three of the four cases heard before the summer, the other three defendants being found not guilty.

The report first considers the facts of the case, and concludes that "the accused was present without right in the place and at the time alleged by the aggrieved." It then goes on to decide whether the charge is a valid one.

The report states that "we believe that an individual ought to be charged, if at all, with specific actions and not with membership in a group that, as a group, is alleged to have violated the mores of the Institute community." It finds, however, that in this case the accused is charged with "an individual act of trespass," since "each member of the assembly (was) free to disassociate himself from it by leaving the interdicted area."

In examining the question of extenuating circumstances surrounding the occupation, the report cites a section of the Rogers report, which says "... in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the content in which each challenge to its operations occurs, and to consider the extent of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge. This content can include circumstances in the surrounding society..."

The report then cites President Nixon's May 8 speech announcing the mining of Haiphong harbor and the intensification of the bombing campaign, and a quotation from a letter written by Congressman Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, which the authors of the report believe "accurately described the moral and spiritual context in which the accused, finding himself in an 'incredible situation,' acted."

MIT cancels award due to lack of funds

By Sharon Zito

In an effort to make MIT more appealing than it already is for would-be students, MIT Admissions sponsored an "Award for Excellence" program in the years 1968 and 1969, as a recruiting device.

After being accepted to MIT, the "most outstanding" applicants were given further recognition by this Award ("in recognition of your personal achievement and of the excellence of your high school in fostering your accomplishments . . ." as it so eloquently states). In the first year of existence, the Award included an increased scholarship, but in the second year, students were given \$75 (under-

it then concludes that "the Institute's ROTC presented a singularly legitimate symbolic target for a demonstration which . . . was itself legitimate to the point of being a moral necessity," since "the ROTC on this campus . . . is . . . engaged in nothing else but the training of young technologists to officer the American military."

The report emphasizes that it is not justifying "every possible demonstration with ROTC as its target. Rather, the authors say, "we look with special tolerance upon a demonstration that exhibits a very high degree of restraint. By President Nixon's definition of 'restraint' as manifested in his speech, our opinion could be construed to mean that we would tolerate the burning of the ROTC building and the murder of all its occupants. We therefore hasten to add that our standards are higher. We note that the demonstrators caused only 'minimal damage' to property and certainly no injury to persons."

In light of these arguments the report concludes "we therefore find the circumstances under which the accused as charged to so mitigate the charge against him as to justify not imposing any punishment on him."

The report is also critical of the administration's role in the occupation. It denounces the administrators for approaching "the demonstration . . . mainly with the purpose of terminating it. They thus foreclosed from its very beginning the possibility that it develop into an educational event." Instead, says the report, the demonstration was forced to become a confrontation between administrative authority and its defiance. It rebukes the administrators on the scene for being "busy writing names, not exchanging ideas."

The MIT Peace Council is sponsoring a week-long campaign on campus for Aid for Indochina (M.A.I.). It has organized on a national basis "a week of action" to protest the war and provide assistance to its victims. Tables will be staffed at Kresge during Ramsey Clark's speech, and all

week in the Building 10 lobby. In addition, volunteers will canvass many academic departments and student living groups. A similar canvass of the faculty last May raised \$2500.

Assistance from Medical Aid is sent to the Liberation Red Cross of southern Vietnam, and to the Vietnam Red Cross for use in northern Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Supplies are sent by means of both air and surface transport.

The purchase of medical supplies for the "liberated" areas of Indochina serves two important functions, points out Medical Aid for Indochina. "First, the US has intensified saturation bombings, search and destroy operations and mining the harbors. The increasing numbers of severely wounded casualties makes the need for medical supplies more urgent than ever. At the same time, sending medical supplies is a tangible expression of sympathy for the Indochinese people . . ."

Funds are utilized for purchase of 1) medical supplies (anti-malarial drugs, anti-biotics, vitamins, etc.), 2) medical equipment as requested by hospitals, and 3) medical textbooks and journals.

tion between Harvard and MIT, which already included joint work in urban studies, data processing, and health sciences. In addition, according to some officials, it marked a significant continuation of a years long effort at the Institute to tackle important social issues which spring from the use and misuse of the kind of high technology which is its specialty. "The environmental labs, the interdisciplinary work, the joint programs with Harvard, the upswing in pre-med work, are all part of the same kind of changing priorities. And there will be more," according to one Institute source.

The award ceremony was held at MIT, according to officials, because there was an available dining room for the luncheon here, and none at Harvard. The press release placed Rosenbloom and Harvard president Derek Bok first; during actual introductions Marquis and Wiesner spoke first. Rosenbloom and Harvard first proposed the idea, and included MIT only at a later stage, when it became clear that parallel efforts along the same line of inquiry would be wasteful.

The importance of the project, in the eyes of RCA was described by Sarnoff's son, who is now chairman of the board at RCA, Robert Sarnoff. He said, "How we manage technology's awesome tools will determine how we live, even if we live." He pointed out that both technology and management are under attack these days, but that our problems with both probably stem from undermanagement not overmanagement.

Most of Wiesner's comments at the award ceremony were words of praise for the senior Sarnoff, and his ability to "cut to the heart of a problem with a fresh approach," something which he hoped the new joint program would be able to do.

Bok addressed most of his comments to the cooperative nature of the program, noting that "Two of the world's greatest universities are within a mile of each other . . . One of the most important questions facing Jerry and I is speculation on the shape of relations between our two universities. Many forces are

(Please turn to page 11)



From left to right, Donald Marquis, the MIT-Sarnoff Professor and Dean Pounds of the Sloan School.
Photo by Cris Cullen

RCA awards megabuck endowment to Institute

By Mike McNamee and Paul Schindler

In an award ceremony held last Thursday at MIT, both the Institute and Harvard were presented with one million dollars in endowment by RCA in commemoration of General David Sarnoff.

The two teaching and research chairs will receive an endowment of \$100,000 a year until the million dollar total has been reached. They are in the business schools of the two universities, and will be used for the study of management of technology. The first two recipients were Professor Richard Rosenbloom of Harvard and Professor Donald Marquis of the Sloan School.

The joint award marked another expansion of coopera-

Coalition sponsors aid campaign for Indochina

The MIT Peace Council is sponsoring a week-long campaign on campus for Aid for Indochina (M.A.I.). It has organized on a national basis "a week of action" to protest the war and provide assistance to its victims. Tables will be staffed at Kresge during Ramsey Clark's speech, and all

week in the Building 10 lobby. In addition, volunteers will canvass many academic departments and student living groups. A similar canvass of the faculty last May raised \$2500.

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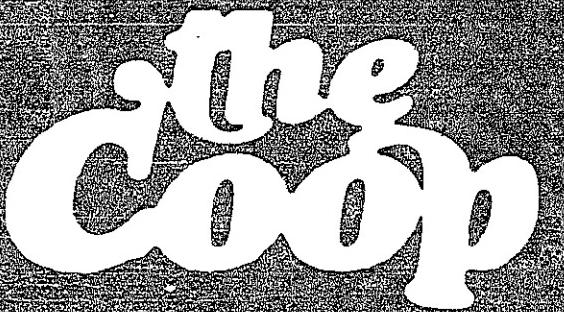
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Discipline /committee /paper

(The following letter, written by Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum to the members of the CEP, details some of the questions surrounding an opinion (see page 3) prepared by Weizenbaum for the Discipline Committee. It was given to The Tech by sources outside both committees.)

To Members of the CEP:

I have been told that a controversy arising out of the recent proceedings of the Committee on Discipline has been put before the CEP for adjudication. As I have not been informed what the specific questions are that the CEP is to confront, I take the liberty of writing what I believe to be the question it ought to face, if any at all.

The Committee on Discipline heard four cases arising out of the occupation of the Institute's ROTC facilities last May 12 and 13. Of the 13 members of the Committee, two were disqualified from passing judgement; one because of his intimate involvement in the events surrounding the occupation, the other because of his failure to attend the hearings. A majority of six of the remaining, i.e., qualified, eleven members eventually concurred in an opinion supporting the decision reached by a still greater majority of the members of the hearing panel. The Committee subsequently voted (seven to five) to transmit that opinion plus any other concurring or dissenting opinions which might be written to the students to whom such opinions would respectively apply. This transmittal was to be in the same envelope as that in which the decision letter was to be transmitted to the respective students. Moreover, the entire set of documents was to be transmitted no later than September 1, 1972. The chairman of the Committee on Discipline, Professor Elias Gyftopoulos, transmitted the decision document, but not the opinion document, to the respective students on September 1, 1972.

In a letter dated June 28, 1972 and addressed to Professor Hartley Rogers, Chairman of the Faculty, Gyftopoulos explained "The way things stand now, the opinion will accompany the decision letters the Committee has agreed upon (sic) to send to the students in question." But, having acknowledged his recognition of the duty to which his committee legally called him, he goes on to ask for "advice" from the CEP. He explains that other members of the Committee on Discipline object to the opinion and that "the objections are addressed first to the incorporation in the opinion of personal political views by Committee members as factors in the adjudication of cases brought before us, and second to the evaluation made in the opinion of the role of the Administration in the event under review."

Since the dominant question is whether or not Prof. Gyftopoulos should send the opinion to the students to whom it applies (together with a tally of how many members concurred and how many opposed it), I must assume that that is the question before the CEP.

The following facts appear to be not in dispute:

a) The Committee on Discipline acts with power except when recommending expulsion. (Statement of Discipline Committee Procedures, April 27, 1970, Section 8.)

b) A quorum consists of a majority of the Committee's members. Hence the eleven qualified members who heard the cases in question acted legally for the whole Committee, i.e., constituted a quorum capable of acting with power. (op.cit., Sec-

tion 1.)

c) A majority of the quorum, indeed of the whole Committee, voted to transmit the opinion (and others, should such have been written) to the students to whom it applies.

d) The reason given by Prof. Gyftopoulos for not simply obeying the command of his Committee to transmit the opinion is that certain dissenting members objected to the opinion's content. No other issue whatever is raised in Prof. Gyftopoulos' appeal to Prof. Rogers.

e) I raised the question of the propriety and utility of writing an opinion in the cases then before us in a lengthy conversation with Prof. Gyftopoulos on May 26, 1972. It was on the basis of his enthusiastic support and encouragement that I wrote the first draft of the opinion in question over the following three days.

f) The so-called Seale Report on the judicial process at MIT states: "It is important as a basis for public trust in the judicial process, as a statement of 'common law'... that the judgments and reasonings of the Panel be made public." (Section D.4, Part 2, p. 19) That statement was signed by, among others, Prof. Charles Myers, one of the dissenting members of the Committee on Discipline, chairman of the current Committee on Discipline, and now an opponent of the transmittal of the opinion in question.

g) In the many weeks of debate over the opinion that took place in executive session, dissenting Committee members were repeatedly and often invited to write dissenting opinions. No dissenting opinions were written.

What emerges most clearly from a contemplation of these facts is that there would be no controversy had the content of the opinion in question pleased those who now oppose its transmittal. The question posed in its starker terms is therefore one of censorship and of suppression of ideas.

One fact has been brought up over and over again and has served mainly to cloud the issue; this is that the opinion is that of only a minority of the whole Committee. Three responses are in order:

a) The Committee on Discipline voted (by an absolute majority of the whole) to transmit the opinion together with a clear indication of how many members heard the case, how many concurred in the opinion, and how many opposed it.

b) Even if the opinion were the opinion of a minority of only one, still the Committee's vote would demand its transmittal together with the count of one supporter.

c) A quorum is "such a number of officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business." (Webster's) No one has ever questioned the legal competence of the hearing panel of eleven to reach decisions in the cases it heard - and rightly so. The voting on opinions is also "business" which requires a quorum in order that it be legally and competently transacted. It would be absurd to argue that the Committee on Discipline may reach a decision by a majority of a legally defined quorum, but that that same majority of that same quorum is incompetent to vote an opinion supporting that decision. Note, for example that the Supreme Court of the United States transacted business with a quorum of only seven members from October 1971 through January 1972. No one challenged the legality of any decisions or the force of any opinions it reached during that

period of time.

The opinion in question may be wrong, stupid, misguided, offensive, and otherwise subject to serious and silly objections. The first opportunity to record objections exists while the opinion is being debated in executive session. The proper form of such a record is the dissenting opinion. This may again be wrong, stupid, misguided, offensive, and otherwise subject to serious and silly objections. So be it. The second opportunity to record objections exists after the opinion has been released as an opinion. Then anything may be said about it by any one who has read it or heard about it.

But there can be no restraint on its composition.

If nothing else, prior restraint would mean, at least in this case, that one of the parties to the dispute, i.e., the aggrieved Administration, would take a hand in the formation of the judgment on the accused! Sure that is intolerable on its face.

A controversial opinion endorsed by a majority of an assembly does indeed raise a thorny and difficult question: the protection of the rights of the minority who dissent from it. This, I would argue, engage what is perhaps the deepest problem in the theory of democratic governance. Surely the minority has a fundamental right to express its dissent with the same degree of privilege and visibly as that with which the majority expressed itself. But just as surely, the failure of the minority, their refusal in response to oft repeated invitations, to exercise that right, i.e., to write and submit dissenting opinions, cannot have the effect of robbing the majority of that right and of staying it from duty.

I would ask each member of the CEP to again read Prof. Gyftopoulos' letter of June 28, 1972 to Prof. Rogers and to then come to clearly understand that those who oppose the transmittal of the opinion do so because they disagree with its content. They are, in effect, asking the CEP to "advise" them that their attempted suppression of this document is officially sanctioned. But if, as we must maintain, the most fundamental and sacred function of the university is to seek truth in the free-flowing stream of ideas, then the exclusion of even one idea from that stream gravely damages that function and thus insults the very idea of the university.

If, as has sometimes been represented to me, the attempt to prevent the opinion document from being released is not intended to suppress its ideas, that there is merely official insistence that those ideas be presented in a form different from that of the opinion document, then censorship is being advocated as a remedy for suppression. For the form in which ideas are represented is usually and certainly in the present instance, inseparable from the ideas themselves. Were that not so, there might not be any novels, only essays. The insult to the idea of the university would in no way be diminished by the tactic of substituting this kind of censorship for outright suppression.

I ask each individual member of the CEP to place his or her good name alongside those of the many sing and unsung who have, often by placing principles ahead of their own and their institutions' immediate practicalities, tilled the soil in which the free university can still hope to flourish even today.

Joseph Weizenbaum
Prof. of E.E. (On leave)

Report of the Discipline Committee

The following document is an opinion supported by six members of the Discipline Committee concerning ROTC hearings held before the summer. It is part of group of documents released to The Tech by sources outside Committee. See also page 2. Editor)

Factual Matters

The accused is charged with being present without right (trespassing) in the ROTC building on or after May 12, 1972 after Mr. K.R. Wadleigh pronounced a normal trespass declaration. Mr. Wadleigh is a vice president of the Institute and, as such, a person authorized to make such announcements. The accused admits to being present at the time and in the place charged. His testimony to that effect is corroborated by at least two witnesses.

The aggrieved, Mr. K.R. Wadleigh, filed with the Committee two documents:

1) A copy of *Tech Talk* (6), a newspaper published by the Institute Information Services and dated May 15, 1972.

2) A deposition entitled "Further on the May 12-13 ROTC Occupation." (1) The aggrieved's deposition states in part that "The resume [of the ROTC occupation] contained in the lead article 'ROTC It-in Ended' in the special edition of *Tech Talk* Vol 16, No. 5, May 15, 1972, is, to my knowledge and with one exception, an accurate overview of events which took place. (The inaccuracy appears on page three under the sub-head 'Office Take-over.' That is - the door which was burst open was that leading from the corridor to Room 20E-122, not to Room 20E-120 as stated.)"

The first two paragraphs of the resume submitted in evidence by the aggrieved are:

An overnight occupation of ROTC offices and a hallway in Building 20 of MIT, begun at approximately 2 pm Friday, May 12, after an anti-war rally in front of the MIT Student Center, was ended voluntarily by a group of about 60 young people, many of them students, at 11:20 am Saturday morning, May 13.

During the incident, the building was secured by MIT administrators and campus police, who were present in the building at all times during the occupation. The demonstrators, after voting to end their occupation and join a large anti-war rally planned for later in the day in Boston, swept the hallway and offices, tidied the premises and left the building in reasonably good order. Although files had been opened, they appeared not to have been disarranged. Damage to the building was minimal.

We find that the accused was present without right in the place and at the time alleged by the aggrieved.

2. The Validity of the Charge

The so-called Rogers Report of December 1969 strongly implies that an individual's mere participation in an "obstructive action" should not be considered grounds for disciplinary action.⁽²⁾ We agree with those members of the Rogers Panel who articulated that view, with specific actions and not with membership in a group that, as a group, is alleged to have violated the mores of the Institute community.

Given this, our belief, we examined the present case very carefully to determine whether

the charge against the accused is in fact a charge of mere membership in the group that obstructed the ROTC building and is therefore insufficient, or whether he is charged with a specific individual act giving rise to a justification for disciplinary action.

It has been argued among us that the issue is clouded by two facts: First, the very charge of "presence" has, in this instance, about it a connotation of membership in a group that was present at a certain place and on a certain occasion. It may therefore appear that the aggrieved seized upon the trespass charge as a mere device to circumvent the necessity of charging the accused with mere "membership." This interpretation is buttressed by the second fact, namely that 27 other individuals are brought before us on the identical charge of "presence" identically worded. It would therefore appear that the very uniformity of the charges against a plurality of individuals defines a group, and that each of the many accused is in fact charged with mere participation in the activities of that group. Should that be so, then our interpretation of the Rogers Report would demand of us that we dismiss the case before us on the grounds of an improperly brought charge.

We reject that line of argument on the following grounds:

There exists no question in our minds that the Institute, through its officers, has under certain circumstances the legal and moral right to declare certain physical areas of the campus as interdicted to unauthorized persons under penalty of disciplinary action. We do not now comment on the wisdom of the Institute's use of this right in the matter before us. We assert our belief, however, that the Institute acted legally and well within its power to act in this matter. Once the trespass declaration has been read to an assembly, each member of the assembly is free to disassociate himself from it by leaving the interdicted area. Those individuals who remain in the area finally constitute a group that they, not the Institute Administration, have implicitly defined. The trespass charge that falls on each individual member of that group is necessarily an implicit charge that each such individual is a member of the offending group. But that is not the offense with which he is charged. He is accused of having performed an individual act of trespass. Were that not so, trespass could no longer be brought as a chargeable offense where the action alleged to be trespassing involved more than one individual.

We find the charge brought against the accused to have been validly brought and substantiated.

3. Extenuating Circumstances

In ordinary criminal cases a defendant is sometimes found to have committed the act of which he is accused but, because of extenuating circumstances surrounding his act, found not guilty or found guilty to a degree less than implied by the charge. If found not guilty, he is, of course, discharged by the court without sanction. If extenuating circumstances merit it, he may be subjected to penalties less severe than those usually associated with the original charge. It therefore behooves us to search carefully for extenuating circumstances in the case presently before us in order that we may determine whether, even though the accused committed the act with which he is charged, his case ought to be dismissed altogether or whether milder

penalties than usual should be applied to him in the present instance. Indeed, we conduct this search not only in the service of our own sense of justice but in obedience to the command given us by the Rogers Report (p. 10):

... in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the context in which each challenge to its operations occurs, and to consider the content of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge. This context can include circumstances in the surrounding society ...

Because the case before us is political in nature, the "circumstances in the surrounding society" that are relevant to it are necessarily also political. Indeed, we believe that the actions which brought the accused before the Committee can be understood only in the context of the continuing American participation in the Indochina war and, more specifically, in the context established by President Nixon's May 8th speech and by the military actions he then announced.

Mr. Nixon said that night that he elected to take "decisive military action to end the war." The actions he announced were the mining of North Vietnamese ports and the initiation of an even more savage bombing campaign against Vietnam than that which he had been carrying on for over three years. He took his decision without the advice, let alone consent, of the people's elected representatives. In so setting himself above and against constitutional procedures and in thus immunizing himself against these restraints, it might be said that he virtually defied those who disagree with him to themselves seek ways to inhibit his actions outside of the normal political process. As if to flaunt his immunity even from reason itself and at the same time to taunt his opponents, he said that "Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a restraint unprecedented in the annals of war." This in face of the fact that

Between 1965 and 1972, the United States has expended over 13 million tons of ordnance, created over 23,000,000 bomb craters, and dropped over 100,000,000 pounds of incendiary devices which have a estimated 5,000,000 crop and forest losses according to the Senate Committee on Refugees. The United States bears the major responsibility for the creation of over 6,000,000 refugees in South Vietnam (and 2.7 million more in Laos and Cambodia), the death of 325,000 civilians, the maiming of 700,000 more, and generating 700,000 orphans.⁽³⁾

In attempting to evaluate the effect of the President's speech on the accused, it might be juxtaposed with the following remarks of Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin:

There is nothing in the history of warfare to compare with (what we have done in Indochina). A 'scorched earth' policy has been a tactic of warfare throughout history, but never before has a land been so massively altered and mutilated that vast areas can never be used again or even inhabited by man or animal...⁽⁴⁾

Congressman Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts discussed the plight of those in the position of the accused when he

wrote in a recent letter to his constituents:

In talking and praying with all of the groups that I encountered in the past two weeks after the May 8 address of the President, I became more and more aware of the incredible situation in which the American people find themselves... I am fully aware of the intense frustration which almost everyone in the peace movement now experiences in an intensified form. In all probability that frustration will become even more intense as the President carries out his implementation of 'decisive military action to end the war.' Against that type of determination only the most resourceful, heroic and persistent political, moral and spiritual endeavor can possibly succeed.⁽⁵⁾

4. The Administration's Role

We believe Congressman Drinan has accurately described the moral and spiritual context in which the accused, finding himself in an "incredible situation," acted. We recognize further that the accused, as a member of the MIT community and searching for a means appropriate to express and demonstrate his outrage over the American conduct of the Indochina war, took into consideration the increasingly technological nature of that war. The Institute's role in developing the technology of death currently being applied in Asia is very large, perhaps decisive. Its role in training the technologists who apply it and who teach others to apply it is surely non-negligible as well. The ROTC on campus, especially the Air Force ROTC, is this very day engaged in nothing else but the training of young technologists to officer the American military.

Regardless of how we may feel about the role of ROTC as a recruiting ground for "civilian officers" for the military and of the role of such officers to act as a "civilizing" influence on an otherwise professional military establishment, we must conclude that, under the circumstances regnant in the case before us, the Institute's ROTC presented a singularly legitimate symbolic target for a demonstration which, again under the circumstances, was itself legitimate to the point of being a moral necessity.

Still, we would find great difficulty in appealing to the above argument as justification of every possible demonstration with ROTC as its target. We look with special tolerance upon a demonstration that exhibits a very high degree of restraint. By President Nixon's definition of "restraint" as manifested in his speech, our opinion could be construed to mean that we would tolerate the burning of the ROTC building and the murder of all its occupants. We therefore hasten to add that our

standards are higher. We note that the demonstrators caused only "minimal damage" to property and certainly no injury to persons. Furthermore, the time of the demonstration was such that the normal work routine of the Institute was hardly interrupted.

We weigh very heavily, almost decisively, given the circumstances already discussed, the fact that nothing the accused, or any other demonstrator brought before us in connection with the events of May 12 and 13, is charged with interfering in any way with the free exchange of ideas, with learning, teaching, or with the pursuit of scholarship at the Institute.

We therefore find the circumstances under which the accused acted as charged to so mitigate the charge against him as to justify not imposing any punishment on him.

5. The Administration's Role

We recognize the enormous burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the Institute's administrators on the scene of any campus demonstration. They must always entertain the possibility that an "action" will escalate in intensity and may culminate in violence. Should they fail to avail themselves of pacific measures designed to ensure a peaceful resolution of an ongoing conflict and should that conflict then result in disaster, the burden of self-incrimination they would subsequently have to bear could well be intolerably heavy. Surely their safest course is to apply pacific measures, such as reading a trespass declaration, under even the least threatening circumstances. They cannot know what would happen otherwise and neither can we know that.

Notwithstanding our deep understanding of and sympathy for the difficult position of administrators, we, in order to fully and fairly discharge our responsibility to adjudicate the case before us, must examine their actions no less deeply than those of the accused.

We believe that the administrators approached the demonstration of May 12 mainly with the purpose of terminating it. They thus foreclosed from its very beginning the possibility that it develop into an educational event. The action was thus transformed into a demonstration of administrative authority on the one hand, and of the defiance of that authority on the other hand. Given that situation, no one could hear another's plea. We were saddened, for example, to note that the very lengthy official account of the demonstration that appeared in *Tech Talk* (6) did not list the demonstrator's demands. Administrators on the scene were busy writing names, not exchanging ideas.

Another consequence of the transformation of the demonstration (Please turn to page 6)

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Towards a new logic for discipline

By Lee Giguere

Today, *The Tech* is publishing a document which is perhaps the most amazing piece of work to emerge from an Institute committee in recent years — it contains no plans for "creative renewal in a time of crisis," no highly-touted educational or administrative innovations, but rather tries to describe what appears to have been a complex and difficult process of decision. And it is for this, its revealing account of how the decision was reached, its forthright discussion of motives and attitudes, that the opinion rendered by Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum is to be lauded.

While for the immediate case at hand the contents of the statement may be of the utmost importance, it is its style and character that could well have the most lasting effects on the judicial process at MIT. For while in the years to come the precedents set in this opinion may be overturned, the arguments invalidated by changes in the Institute's social structure, the form of the document, a detailed explanation of the reasons behind a decision, should never become outdated. And it is this form of activity, the responsibility of every member of the "academic community" to attempt to offer a rational explanation of his decisions, that we must act to encourage and if need be, defend.

The opinion raises a number of questions about the judicial process at MIT — questions about what is and what is not an offense, about what sort of "charges" may be validly considered and about the right of the committee to examine the full context in which an alleged offense occurred — as well as a number of equally interesting questions about the action in question, the occupation of the ROTC offices at MIT, and political protest in the university context in general — questions about what is and what is not "legitimate" protest, about what are valid targets, about the relationship of the university to the larger society in which it finds itself and about the relationship between academic freedom and protest. Some of these questions are never taken up fully in the opinion, others are given careful and detailed consideration. However, in any discussion of the meaning of

the document, it is its form, and not its content, that must predominate.

The central question raised here is: "What sort of judicial system is MIT to have?" The answer, implicit in the very existence of this complex document, is that the Institute should have a rational, publicly accountable judicial procedure.

In Loco Parentis

It would not be possible to give a full account of the development of the judicial system at MIT at this time — that would require, in all likelihood, several years of detailed research. However, there are several strands that are quite clear in the recent development of MIT's disciplinary procedures.

Until quite recently, it appears that MIT's discipline system was based on the concept of *in loco parentis*: the faculty, through the Discipline Committee, acted in the role of the wise and loving parent, meting out punishment when it was necessary, but only in the best interests of both the Institute and the individual. At least that is the impression to be gathered from the "normal" way the Discipline Committee is supposed to operate. Meeting behind closed doors, the Committee appears to have operated under a set of informal and largely unwritten rules, although a set of procedures has evolved. (There was never, until recent years, any sort of "codified" set of rights and responsibilities to guide the would-be offender — instead, the system seemed to have operated on the basis of tacit understandings with the exception of explicit canons concerning cheating.)

In the past, secrecy was maintained to protect, as it were, both the guilty and the innocent. What went on during the Committee's hearings was considered a private affair. In fact, this is still the practice in "non-political" cases. When the system worked well, no one, by design, would ever know about it.

However, when it failed, it failed spectacularly.

Disciplining dissent

A little less than three years ago, when UAP and RLSDS-member Mike Albert '70, was charged with being present at a demonstration where violence occurred,

the system faced its first major crisis. Albert, and many of those who have since followed him, were not simply violators of a generally agreed upon norm; they sought to challenge the very legitimacy of the MIT administration to run this institution as it did. Their challenge extended not only to research policy but to internal governance as well — they denied, many of them, the validity of the charges that brought them before the Discipline Committee. Albert's refusal to offer the committee the sort of "respect" it felt it deserved from accused students ultimately led to his expulsion.

But the seeds for the gradual decline of the Discipline Committee's supporting consensus is to be found not with Mike Albert but within the very administration he challenged. When the Institute decided to abandon the concept of *in loco parentis* it implicitly abandoned the basis for the kind of disciplinary process that it then supported. (It should be noted that at one time, the disciplining of students was considered the responsibility of students themselves — the role of the Faculty Committee on Discipline was apparently largely supervisory.)

In the judicial process, as in so many other sectors of the Institute, the move from the concept of the university student as a minor (in the legal sense a person not "competent" to commit serious crimes) to a full partner in the intellectual enterprise, from the belief in the concept of community to acceptance of the reality of the university as a social system, was never complete. As a result, while the "charges" brought against individuals took on a more and more formal tone, as their justification came more and more to rest on statements of rights and responsibilities, as pressure mounted for a more formal and well-delineated judicial system, the Committee continued to act in its usual, informal manner. Hearings continued to remain closed, except under pressure from "defendants"; decisions were considered secret and not requiring public justification.

The system was without any real internal consistency.

A new logic?

What is needed now at MIT is a new judicial system, one with a new sort of internal logic. The concept of the faculty acting *in loco parentis* with unlimited power over the student body is one that is nowhere acceptable — neither faculty nor students, it would seem, desire such a system. Rather than a sort of limited and seldom required accountability to the faculty, the new system should be based on public accountability.

Authority within a society of supposedly intelligent men must come to rest, not on the ability of one group, through the use of the brute force at its disposal, to intimidate the rest, but on the ability of those with authority to explain, to the satisfaction of reasonable men, their decisions. The opinion printed in today's *The Tech* is just such an effort. Complex issues need not be hidden behind the prose of consensus.

The issue here is indeed the question of the right of a few to impose their morality on others. At its base, that is the question posed by the ROTC occupation: it is the occupiers, claiming a greater right in the context of a society that encompasses MIT; and it is the administrative structure of MIT, claiming its right to define the nature of the MIT "community."

The new logic towards which MIT must move is this: if the administration is to claim that "law" governs MIT, it must not shrink back when the working out of

by Brent Parker and Johnny Hart

law proves distasteful. For whatever reasons, the opinion issued by a majority of the Discipline Committee has never been officially released. Its publication here only partially rectifies that error. If the rule of law is to govern this society, then it must apply to everyone equally. The rule of law implies that the law is made public, and precedent — the result of past decisions — is certainly part of the law. There is no reason that the work of this committee, a regular and standing committee, should be accorded any less importance than the work of two other committees — the Rogers Panel on the November Actions and the Seals Working Group on the Judicial System — that were nothing more than specially appointed committees. The work of the latter two groups has been published and is considered, by the administration at least, as part of MIT's common law; why can't this work of the first, the Committee on Discipline, also be added to the public record of MIT's "common law."

The Superior Court Appeals trials of the 18 students, one employee, and one alumnus who were convicted for trespass as a result of last May's ROTC sit-in are being held in Lowell. The first group of six defendants will appear Tuesday, October 17; busses will leave from 77 Mass. Ave. for Lowell that morning at 9 am. For more information about the trial or transportation, visit the SDS booth in Building 10.

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Discipline: a few facts

By Paul Schindler

These are somewhat troubled times at MIT and it is difficult to remain dispassionate when discussing the academic fate and future of as many students as are now before the Discipline Committee.

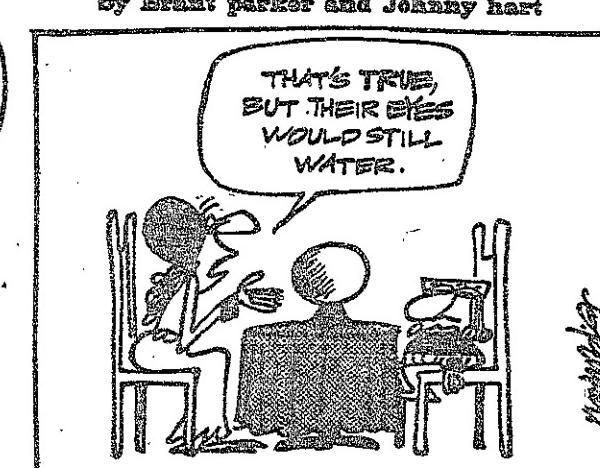
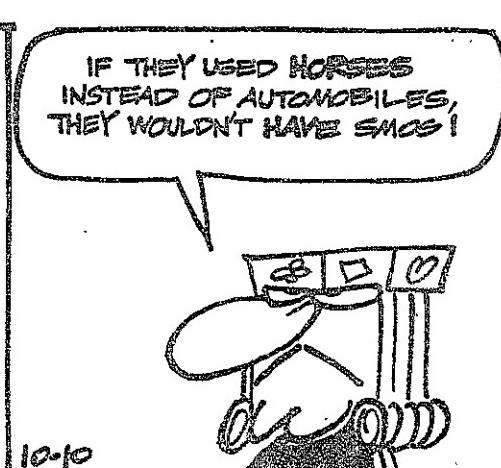
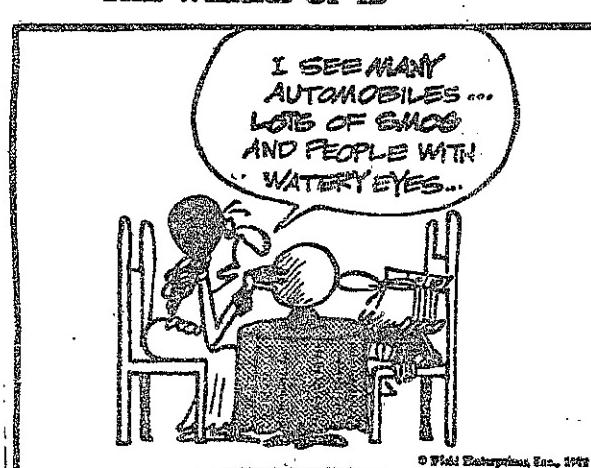
But it is vital that certain matters of fact be cleared up, to allow everyone a better understanding of just what is going on here.

Take the entire issue at hand; some say it is Institute property rights, or MIT's ability to further the US war effort, or the student right to protest. It is most emphatically not any of these.

The sole issue at hand, at least as far as MIT is concerned, is the question of a student's right to use coercion to express his opinion. The only available mechanism for deciding whether a student has used excessive coercion is the Discipline Committee.

No matter what else may be said about the ROTC occupation, it is undeniable that the intent of the occupation was to make the offices unusable by the normal occupants, and that is coercion, plain and simple.

THE WIZARD OF ID



THE WIZARD OF ID appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Globe*

Letters to The Tech

The editor of The Tech (now administrator J.J. Culliton) is describing alternatives to militant protest on the basis of war complicity with an apt insight: "[Culliton:] There's lots of ways to do lots [sic] of protest at MIT." That is, it's OK to protest as long as the protest issues.

From Tech's of 9/26 and 9/29, and experience I put forward three theses relevant to current disciplinary hearings:

(1) Alternative means of changing MIT's war complicity are largely ineffective due to the administration's power.

(2) The MIT administration concentrates on the violated-rights paragraph of the Rogers Panel report, ignoring the administration's responsibility to (a) involve the community in decisions; (b) define the goals and means to them that MIT uses; (c) re-examine honestly any policy challenged by protest; (d) provide an atmosphere [for] the free exchange of ideas; (e) respond openly to dissent; and (f) restrain violation of protesters' rights. The MIT administration cannot enforce the panel's strictures without fulfilling its conditions, including the six cited.

(3) The Discipline Committee's withholding of duly earned degrees, and Prof. Myers' association with keeping ROTC on campus, indicate bias. Myers should not participate in these cases, since he was a member of the ROTC Study Committee which served to preserve ROTC at MIT in the face of faculty moves to drop it. Myers' remarks also show bias.

What are the alternative means of protest against war research? To quote the Rogers Panel — appointed entirely by Howard Johnson, contravening the "normal" procedure of naming student members — appropriate means of protest include:

(1) "Organizing and joining groups" The existence of anti-war groups has evidently not stopped MIT war research nor curtailed it.

(2) "... conducting meetings" Again minimal effect.

(3) "Petitioning..." Of five cases where 60 to 70% of from 1000 to 1600 students voting petitioned MIT to (a) stop MIRV research (b) reinstate Mike Albert, declaring his expulsion void (c) not try occupiers in court (d) not try people already tried in court before the discipline committee, and (e) provide more rights to disciplinary defendants,

abolishing the present discipline committee, not one of these was voted.

(4) "Marching, picketing, etc." Marches I have seen have had the following effects:

(a) November Action: 600 march against war research: Tactics beaten police; Rogers Panel creates a committee to publish papers on war research set (possible effect) Johnson takes war research issue out of faculty's hands "divesting" Draper Labs under an all-faculty board of directors. War research keeps right on.

(b) SACC marches against D-Labs: Johnson sets up a committee. It recommends converting labs to peaceful research. No such conversion accomplished. War research goes on.

(c) March on war research review committee (SCSL) to protest lack of promised information on contracts: Committee refuses to release any information on proposed contracts; later, news on new weapons contracts is dropped from administration newspaper.

(d) Protest march against wage discrimination against three faculty club employees: Trespass charges threatened. Disciplinary hearings are held for black students; Stouffer's takes over Faculty Club; wages are raised. Note the issue here is *not* war research.

Clearly, marches do not work.

So, Rogers-approved protest has a minimal effect. Likewise, other protest has little effect. But when other means fail, it is reasonable to take militant action. If war research is to end, it appears that militant action will be required, due to MIT's intransigence.

What about MIT's obligations under the Rogers Panel report. Reading the gist of the report [The Tech, Sept. 29, page five], we see that there is a long statement of principles preceding the part that prohibits "violation of rights." To quote from this statement:

"First, it is desirable that every member of the university participate, in some form... in the decision making procedures of [MIT]" (my emphasis). In war research, Howard Johnson and the Corporation made the divestment policy. No one but the Provost, President, and occasionally the Corporation must approve war contracts to commit MIT to carry out war research. There is no student input, no employee input, little faculty

input in decisions to the administration "first" — these principles are violated.

"Secondly, [says Rogers] MIT must be expected to define its general goals and to state further the essential operations and functions appropriate to those goals." When in recent years military research has been 60% to 80% of the MIT budget, why has MIT not told us why this research is more important (as shown by the budget) than all other research and teaching? From vague "service to society" pronouncements, MIT has not made this clear. Likewise for ROTC, on-campus military training.

"Third" Rogers continues, MIT in defending its activities "has an obligation to consider the context [of] each challenge, and the content of an [associated] dissent... This context [includes] circumstances in... society, grievances of individuals [e.g. failure to get their views responded to, I note]... [and] acts by particular members of the community." The Discipline Committee has in the past ignored context of dissent, grievances against MIT by defendants, and acts of the administration which rule out alternatives to protest. For example, the administration did not respond to the General Assembly's request to reinstate Mike Albert. Then protestors seized Johnson's office over the same issue. Petitions and formal student government resolutions had had no effect on the administration. By not responding to "normal" protest, MIT asked for further protest.

Rogers also says that "in response to such a challenge [protest]" the university would *do well* to include a searching re-examination of the policies and operations that have been the object of dissent." In the disciplinary charges and cases brought by the MIT administration, to my knowledge MIT has never included any examination of MIT's ROTC policy, war research policy, or disciplinary policy. They do not "do well" — instead, they do anything we can't stop them from doing!

"[MIT] must provide an atmosphere in which free and open exchange of ideas... is encouraged," says Rogers. Administration secrecy contravenes this spirit on issues of what MIT should do. For example, when the Corporation Executive Committee ruled in 1970 that MIT would support GM in a proxy fight, Howard Johnson refused to discuss the *reasons* for

this vote with CJAT, the Committee to which had come to discuss the issue and recommended that MIT oppose GM. MIT Vice Provost James L. Furlong refused to even tell who was on the committee that decided CJAT.

Moreover, MIT allows disruption of left-wing activities. In 1964, Noam Chomsky told the Staff Section (SAC) of the Staff-Administrative Committee (SAC), that it was impossible to hold anti-war meetings at MIT because right-wing students would break them up. Campus police and administrators did not intervene, he said, so the meetings had to be moved off campus.

More recently, I saw anti-Castro Cubans disrupt a seminar on Cuba while campus police and deans present, did nothing. I also saw Zionists disrupt a teach-in on Palestinian Arabs' plight, in the presence of deans. The Deans did nothing. All this in 1971.

"At the same time [MIT defends its operations]..." Rogers states, "It has... the responsibility to respond clearly and openly to dissent." MIT's response has been clear, all right: Fuck dissent!, usually phrased as "We cannot tolerate such actions." If MIT cannot tolerate these actions, it can certainly tolerate inaction. Judicial reform that would replace the Discipline Committee has been swept under the rug. That's a clear response to dissent about discipline. Non-militant ROTC protests produced no ROTC review since 1969. That's inaction, but a clear response.

Finally, Rogers says MIT must protect the rights of members of its community. As shown above, leftists' right not to be disrupted is violated in the presence of MIT officials who do nothing to protect these people's rights.

Finally, the Discipline Committee has, we are told, withheld earned degrees pending hearings. This was not done to 1970 defendants. Academics and discipline were kept separate when Louis Kampf got tenure while under threat of administration charges.

Why the change of procedure? Why pressure defendants to early trial (waiving defendants' right to 10 days to prepare a defense)? The Discipline Committee has no statutory authority to withhold degrees anyway! That it did so, and the administration cooperated, shows bias against current defendants.

Prof. C.A. Myers, Discipline Committee Chairman, served on a committee to revise ROTC. He is thus in part responsible for ROTC's existence now at MIT, and not unbiased in judging anti-ROTC protest. He should not judge these cases nor participate in them.

In the light of above evidence that the MIT Administration frustrates protest legitimized by the Rogers Panel, and ignores MIT's responsibilities under the Rogers Panel Report, Myers' citing the Rogers Panel as an alternative to protest shows failure to consider context — a bias. His alleged comment "We're still waiting to hear why you were in the ROTC building" during a statement that there was no other effective way to end military projects such as ROTC, shows the same failure to consider context.

Dean Sorenson, who I saw state that Tom Goreau's "writing a resolution to reinstate Mike Albert... and being present at disciplinary hearings" was evidence that Goreau (a Thursday reporter) was present without right in HoJo's office even though Goreau had a Dean's Office press pass, is up for being on the committee. Sorenson is biased against protest, or he wouldn't say that Goreau's involvement in student protest or presence at hearings, was enough to invalidate Goreau's press pass. The Dean for Student Affairs post is for the Dean anyway. Not for Associate Deans. Possibly higher Administrators fear Dean Eisenberg may vote to acquit the defendants, so they want Sorenson instead to judge.

Add Dean Sorenson and there are eight votes the administration can count on for conviction. 8-4. But put on Dean Eisenberg. Now 7-5 is possible. One faculty "defection" and a 6-6 tie can happen. On ties the defendant goes free. Disqualify Myers and again chances for acquittal go up. So acquittals are possible in these hearings.

Possible justice. Probable injustice. That's the whole story of MIT political discipline.

Wells Eddleman '71

ROTC: another way of looking at it

(Continued from page 4)

member who was here at the time, the argument that carried the day was that ROTC was a "humanizing" influence on the armed forces, providing them with college-trained officers who had been exposed to something more broadening than military life.

The decision, then, was made by the entire faculty of the Institute (or at least by those several hundred who cared enough to show up and vote) and not by any handful of administrators.

Discipline legitimacy

Then too, there is the question of the Discipline Committee's legitimacy. This might most easily be determined by examining its nature and powers.

The Discipline Committee does not stand alone. It should be considered in conjunction with the faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid and the Committee on Academic Performance. At MIT, the faculty is charged with determination of who should be let in (admissions policy and financial aid policy), who should be let out (the CAP makes recommendations about who should graduate based on student academic performance) and who should be asked to leave before graduation.

To ask for a jury of peers in a Discipline Committee hearing is to ask the faculty to give up one of their basic rights at this or any other institution; the right to determine the nature of the student body. In point of fact, the Discipline Committee is and should be a faculty committee, albeit one which has wisely decided to include students, for the insight which they can provide as regards motivation, pressures, and problems afflicting students.

Indeed, this is the same committee that listens to the cases of cheaters and

petty thieves, but in light of its basic function and purpose, it is probably most appropriate that it also hear these political cases too. The sole function of the Discipline Committee is to determine the accuracy of the allegations about a student's actions which it hears, and then to decide whether someone who acts like that should be allowed to continue as a student of MIT. That's it, that is all it can or should do.

Since that is the committee's charge, it deserves its wide discretion and informal procedure. Its chairman, Professor Charles Myers, is well within his responsibilities when he allows any testimony which bears on the behavior patterns of an individual. Behavior and degrees of guilt are what the committee is there to determine. Indeed, it is impossible to be more or less "present without right," but it is very possible to act more or less in a way which should exclude one from future membership in the MIT community.

Since the purpose of the committee is to determine membership in the community based on past behavior, it is legitimate for it to consider all past behavior, not just the immediate past behavior which is under consideration at this time. Thus, testimony about a defendant's conditions of readmission is relevant, even if administrative error resulted in no written notice of probation.

The committee, by action of the faculty, really is the final arbiter on community mores, in cooperation with the president of the university, who makes the final decision in cases where the most drastic available punishment, expulsion, is decided.

And it should be made clear that there really is only a small, restricted range of punishments which can be meted out. The student can be admonished, put on

probation, or be recommended to the President for expulsion. Even in the most drastic case, there is never any time constraint placed on how long the student must stay out, and it has rarely been the case that a student expelled for political activities has not been allowed readmission (certainly, no radical has ever been more unpopular with the administration than Mike Albert, who was re-admitted and quietly finished his degree).

Trial and hearing

There are two major rationales behind MIT's decision to go both to court and to internal hearings. First, when the trespass warning was given, the administration did not really know how many of the people inside were students; they rather suspected it to be a minority. When it came time to make good the threat of trespass action, they felt they had to follow through, to establish their credibility. Secondly, many of the same people involved in the ROTC action have been involved time and again throughout the spring, according to a top administrator, in similar actions; the use of coercion to express their opinion. "There comes a point when you have to draw the line," according to this source, "and we drew it at a building occupation."

Most administration sources, obviously, feel that the question of double jeopardy is a red herring. They base this both on legal opinion, which they obtained during the occupation of the President's office, and the concept of the types of "punishment" involved in the two proceedings. "I just cannot see where it is two trials for the same offense if one is a criminal trial involving a fine or jail sentence, and the other is an internal proceeding involving a maximum punishment or non-permanent expulsion," opined one faculty member.

In the light of above evidence that the MIT Administration frustrates protest legitimized by the Rogers Panel, and ignores MIT's responsibilities under the Rogers Panel Report, Myers' citing the Rogers Panel as an alternative to protest shows failure to consider context — a bias. His alleged comment "We're still waiting to hear why you were in the ROTC building" during a statement that there was no other effective way to end military projects such as ROTC, shows the same failure to consider context.

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Possible justice. Probable injustice. That's the whole story of MIT political discipline.

Wells Eddleman '71

Discipline Committee Report on ROTC

(Continued from page 3)
 stration into a test of administrative authority is that it counter-therapeutically limited the degrees of freedom available to the Administration. It required Vice President Simonides, to cite an example developed before us by his testimony, to urge one demonstrator to leave the interdicted premises on pain of disciplinary action, even though that demonstrator was playing a conciliatory and calming role. Mr. Simonides himself testified that it never occurred to him to ask that particular young man to stay rather than to attempt to expel him under threat.⁽⁷⁾

Finally we were very troubled by the fact that the charges against the accused were identical to those brought against a large number of other individuals. We wrestled at length with the thought that, while an individual is brought before us on a trespass charge, we might, in the course of our inquiry, discover circumstances surrounding that individual's case which may tend to increase the seriousness of his offense in our eyes. We might then feel that penalties more severe than those associated with trespass may legitimately be applied. The validity of our concern in this connection was confirmed by the statement contained in the aggrieved's deposition:

In filing these charges, we have not attempted to discriminate as to the degree of the accused's involvement. Rather than attempting to exercise this form of judicial review, we have filed charges against all of those unauthorized persons whom we were able to identify as being present at the time trespass was declared (3:35 pm, May 12) and beyond. The aggrieved leaves to the Discipline Committee and the courts the determination of the range of judgements pertinent to the range of actions (emphasis added) of the individuals charged.⁽⁸⁾

This appears to us to create a situation in which an area interdicted by the reading of a trespass declaration becomes a judicial free-fire zone. Any individual who can be shown to have been in the area becomes subject to a searching judicial examination of his entire conduct while there. He may then find himself, though formally charged with only trespass, effectively being tried and convicted for quite other offenses. He will certainly then have been denied the elementary right of hearing the charges against him before being brought to trial. In this we cannot cooperate. Note that we do not assert that the charge of trespass is vague. It is quite

specific. We note only that if the aggrieved feels the accused to have violated the mores of the Institute community beyond merely trespassing on interdicted ground, he should have so charged and we would have adjudicated accordingly.

5. This Decision as Precedent

A superficial reading of our decision and of our opinion may mislead the reader to believe that we have eliminated trespass as a chargeable offense. We have not done so. To the contrary, we have set aside doubt surrounding the validity of that charge, a doubt cast on it when it is applied to many members of a group engaged in a unified action. We have, however, found that the charge of trespass must be adjudicated, as must all charges, in the light of the context in which the offending act is alleged to have been carried out. In so finding, we believe that we have not in the slightest degree rendered the threat of disciplinary action following a declaration of interdiction of an area of the Institute less credible than it has been hitherto. Nor have we in any way reduced the authority of the Institute Administration to make such, or any other, legal declaration. We adjudicated a specific case surrounded by circumstances specific to it.

We again call special attention here to the fact that we do not believe this case to involve any attack on academic freedom. Hence our present decision cannot form a precedent to any case in which a violation of academic freedom is an important ingredient. We single out academic freedom as an issue because trespassing may be, under certain circumstances, an attack on academic freedom. We certainly do not wish to imply, nor do we believe, that only offenses that tend to attack academic freedom are chargeable before the Discipline Committee. Nothing decided here is to be interpreted as diminishing in any way the Rogers Report as one of the bases of the Institute's common law.

Finally, our insistence that individuals brought before us be tried only for offenses which they are actually charged with committing, appears to us merely a repair of a judicial error that has wrongly and harmfully crept into the Committee's procedures. We hope that repair to be permanent.

References and Notes

1) Wadleigh, K.R., MEMO to

Elias Gyftopoulos, Chairman, Committee on Discipline, May 23, 1972.

2) Report of the Panel on the November Events and the MIT Community, December 5, 1969. See especially p. 15, section (1).

3) The Congressional Record, vol 118, no. 77.

4) Westing, A.H. and Pfeiffer, E.W.: The Cratering of Indo-china, Scientific American, Vol. 228, no. 5, May 1972, p. 29.

5) Drinan, Robert F., Member of Congress, Letter to Constituents, May 22, 1972.

6) Tech Talk, Special Issue, Vol. 10, no. 45, May 15, 1972, pp. 1-4.

7) The relevant testimony is as follows (The name of the specific young man in question has been replaced by "he" and "him."): Question: "Someone might have told him that, since he was in general cooling things as opposed to heating things up, 'look, I know there is a trespass notice, but I really want you to stay.' "

V.P. Simonides: "I did not do this. I did not say this to anybody. If I had thought of this, it is conceivable that I would have said it, but at the time I felt that the more bodies the more exacerbated the thing was... If there were such a thing, if I had thought of it and if I had done it, it would be fair to say that he would be one of the persons that I would have done it with."

8) Wadleigh, K.R. MEMO (c.f. 1), pp. 3-4.

Post Script

Readers of this document may wonder whether or not it is proper for judicial opinions and rulings to include quotations from the speeches of public figures when those speeches were not in evidence in the case being decided. Even more, is it permissible for a judge to express personal, especially controversial political, opinions in his rulings? We cite two examples, both taken from the New York Times, June 20, 1972.

Justice Lewis F. Powell of the

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United States Supreme Court, in his opinion on a recent wiretap case, wrote:

Given the difficulty of defining the domestic security interest, the danger of abuse in acting to protect that interest becomes apparent. Senator Hart addressed this dilemma in the floor debate:

"As I read it — and this is my fear — we are saying that the President, on his motion, could declare — name your favorite poison — draft dodgers, Black Muslims, the Klu Klux Klan, or civil rights activists to be a clear and present danger to the structure or existence of the Government."

United States District Court Judge John D. Curtin of Buffalo said in ruling on the cases of five peace activists convicted of attempting to destroy draft records:

... it seems to me that there

may be a strong argument made that the time spent, the efforts spent by you (the defendants), the action taken, would indicate that your love of country is above that of most other citizens because you had the moral outrage to put into action that which you believe. If people had the same sense of morality as you did, it would seem to me that the war would have been over a long time ago.

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the tech arts section

Marc-edly short of Rex-tasy

He was first in line. Pacing nervously, he clutched his ticket of admission. He was slight, his Hawkman nose and stringy dark hair giving him the look of a scaled-down Alice Cooper. Sad, squinty eyes glowered from behind his circus whiteface. His dress, chunky high-heeled shoes, aqua satin trousers, shimmering blue jacket splashed with tiny rose-colored strawberries, mirrored that of the crowd. Tonight was dress-up night: neo-Fifties, R. Crumboids, motorcycle king bitches, intergalactic drag queens, and assorted anglomorphs, tranvestites, and ambisexual sylphs mincing in the decaying twilight, as far as the eye could see. But somehow, of all the wild and weary dudes and dudesses, he seemed to deserve to be first, somehow he had gone further than the lot of 'em, his threads and whiteface proclaiming that he had brought himself as an offering to the surly Metal Guru, the terrible Rabbit Fighter, the BoogieMan Marc Bolan. Lost in the sea of satin jackets and silver eyeshadow, one couldn't help feeling this was going to be less a rock concert and more an audience with a godchild.

So I waited. The fey poupee paced and waited. The androgynous swarm waited, anxious for the moment when they would be hustled into the presence of the Mad Priest, or rather, the moment he would be hustled out to see them. What opial truths would his quivering Les Paul impart? Moments later, I was inside and had found my seat. On the stage, an outfit called the Doobie Brothers was busy boring my ass off, as I fixed by blurry vision on that person I was later to conclude was the real star of the show. Her name was Maureen, she was a flashlight-and-'Can I see your ticket' girl. Tall and thin, a ringer for Jennifer O'Neill, the last time I saw her was as she descended into the pit area with a member of the Modern Lovers. As I stumbled home an hour later, I tried to reconstruct just what had happened. No sooner had Maureen disappeared than the Cosmic Dancer, Main Man Marc pranced on stage, turned the decibels up to around Avogadro's Number, and began the show. Save the two acoustic bits, all I could remember was 45 minutes of blazing white noise, Marc's rasping voice indistinguishable from his leprosy guitar work. I remembered the faces around me, staring, untouched. Children of the



T. Rex

product of his own imagination. That he doesn't seem to care what he sounds like on stage, that he seems perfectly willing to fart around for 45 minutes, take the money, and run, and that he goes so far as to actually warn us on his *Electric Warrior* album, the cut called "Ripoff," all these things seem strange in view of the fact that his more recent recording efforts have been such powerful, enchanting, bare-assed rock. His ability to manipulate even the most banal rock riff into a thing of wonder and delight is uncanny, transcending the relative successes of other bands who were able to make something out of nothing, whose keynote was simplicity, bands like Creedence Clearwater Revival, Stooges, and Sir Douglas Quintet. Marc Bolan is a pop genius. Period. The disparaging aspect of T. Rex is their failure on stage. It can in part be explained away by the consideration that before amplification came along, music's primary medium was simply people sitting there and singing and playing. Records, at first, were a crude attempt to duplicate the "real thing." Recently, the situation has done an about face, the primary medium now being recorded music. The first band to realize this came from Liverpool and there were four of them, and it's little wonder they never again played together before a live audience. Thus, with few exceptions, and T. Rex is not one of them, the on-stage performance is at best a fruitless attempt to reproduce the magical things done down in the studio. It's technically impossible in most cases.

But there's more. Ultrastardom is Marc's own private movie, a fantasy world he is unwilling to share with anyone save the closest confidants. For it is indeed part of the ultrastar's role to ripoff the adoring throngs that come to pay him homage, to be rich and outrageous and inaccessible. It is indeed unfortunate, for the fantasy land that seems hinted at in Marc's music is an intriguing one. Marc's concept of the role and function of the rock ultrastar, as far as can be gleaned from his records, is a curious blend of the far past and the distant future. I'll discuss briefly some of the more obvious ideas.

Marc Bolan's music is elementary and uncomplicated, for each song, as he once stated in an interview, can be thought of as a spell or incantation, where economy is essential to the magical effectiveness. Two of the easiest spells to weave are also the simplest: "Peace be with you" and "Go to Hell." Marc is well-steeped in necromancy and pagan lore, not pagan in the sense of raping and pillaging, phallic worship and howling heathens, but pagan in terms of Pan, woodland spirits, elves and dragons, sorcery and dinosaurs.

Marc's message is that the paganism of old, of druids and nymphs, unicorns and Atlantis, while not irrelevant today, must be of secondary importance to the pagan manifestations of our own times: automobiles, flying saucers, movie monsters (Marc was weaned on Mighty Joe Young) and, yes, rock and roll. They were stealing.

Marc Bolan is perhaps the prime rocker in England today. Together with his minimal accompaniment, T. Rex, he's put out one number one single after another, and the level of excitement elicited by his personal appearances has sent journalists scurrying to find synonyms for the word "hysteria." But the important thing to consider when thinking about Marc Bolan as a phenomenon is that he is, above all else, a

(Continued on page 8)

supplies as Turkish poppy cultivation was cut back.

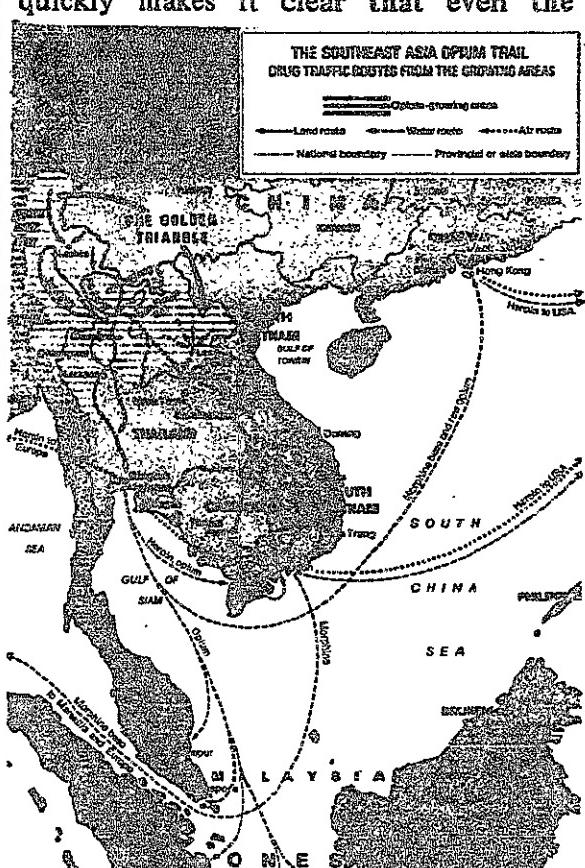
Separate chapters are devoted to the roles of the Mafia and Corsican gangsters in the heroin trade. A third describes the colonial legacy that developed the traditions of opium cultivation and official corruption that make it so difficult to eradicate either poppies or bad government in Southeast Asia today.

If the colonial British, French and Royal Thai opium monopolies weren't appalling enough in their callous exploitation of drug addiction (the French financed their colony in Vietnam partly on the proceeds of opium sales), then the cavalcade of our sorrier cold war "allies" in the next chapters ought to be.

For here we encounter "Operation X," in which the French intelligence agencies financed the First Indochina War with profits from opium, even while the French government was trying to eradicate opium use in Vietnam. Or Thailand, where "Government Corruption is not just a problem, it is a way of life." And the mercenary Nationalist Chinese armies who settled in Burma after the fall of China in 1949, financing their operations by smuggling opium across the border to Thailand.

Here also we encounter Gen. Vang Pao, commander of the CIA's Meo mercenary army in Laos, reputed to be the biggest pusher in Indochina; Gen. Ky, whose exploits as Vietnam's Air Force commander included quite a few flights transporting Laotian opium, and President Thieu, whose 1970 campaign funds seem to have included some heroin slush.

And on the way, McCoy finds the time for a side excursion to debunk the myth that Communist China is an exporter of opium in some fiendish red plot to subvert American morals. Quoting official U.S. Government sources, McCoy very quickly makes it clear that even the



Bureau of Narcotics doesn't believe this Nationalist Chinese-promulgated lie.

The 1970 outbreak of heroin use among American GI's in Vietnam is explained, ironically enough, as a by-product of the Cambodian invasion, which made previously inaccessible Pnom Penh heroin supplies readily available to Vietnamese Naval units, which shipped them back to Saigon, where they could then be distributed by officers of the Vietnamese Army.

The most ominous development of all dates back scarcely two years: the establishment of ties between the Mafia and Corsican gangs of Europe and America with Asian sources of opium supplies, via the Corsican underworld figures that remained in Indochina when the French left. This "Asian Connection," with Hong Kong as a principal refining and distribution point, has already replaced the Turkey-Marseille route as the principal source of heroin in the U.S., McCoy says — and the Golden Triangle can produce enough opium to keep up with any conceivable demand.

McCoy sets the blame for the U.S. heroin epidemic on the shoulders of the (Continued on page 9)

kiss this

mark astolfi neal vitale *

Over the past several months, there has been a marked re-emergence of a breed that seemed on the verge of disappearance — female solo vocalists. Only the likes of Judy Collins, Joni Mitchell, Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon, and Carole King seemed to be carrying on in that vein, and the musical/singing talent of some of them is questionable. But now there are four new ladies, known to varying degrees, that have given that group a needed shot in the arm.

Ellen McIlwaine has a fine, low-key record out on Polydor, *Honky Tonk Angel*. Doing mostly cover versions of tunes like Hendrix's "Up From The Skies," Bobby Gentry's "Ode To Billy Joe," and Stevie Winwood's "Can't Find My Way Home" with a few originals tacked in, her sometimes smoky, raspy voice, amazingly strong guitarwork, and tasteful arrangements (a rarity on a first album like this) combine to give new life to those old songs, producing a very, very good record.

Over the summer, I caught two other songstresses at the Passim — Ronee Blakley and Pamela Pollard. As opposed to Ellen, both Ronee and Pamela dwell more on original writing. The former sings in a manner quite reminiscent of Joni Mitchell in the way she jumps octaves, but with a much stronger, richer voice. Her *Electra* album, *Ronee Blakley*, is a good effort, but it is marred in production, compared to her live performance. The songs are varied in quality, but numbers like "Gabriel," "Dues," and "Graduation Tune" indicate this West Coast-er will be around for some time to come. *Pamela Pollard* (Columbia) shows that lady's predilection for rocking and rolling. Citing people like Dave Mason, Taj Mahal, and Leon Russell as influences and favorites, she plays a powerful piano with her strong voice layered on top. Though both are lost a bit in the mix on vinyl, great numbers like "In My Imagination" and "Out Of My Hands" mark Ms. Pollard for a place amongst the best.

All of which brings us to local lass Bonnie Raitt. With two Warner Brothers records to her credit, along with innumerable local appearances, she is probably the most well-established of these four. In a heavily blues-influenced/oriented medium, she cuts through unlike any other female in recent memory. Discounting abominable songs like her version of "Bluebird" on her first record, *Bonnie Raitt* the level of that record and her new one, *Give It Up*, is very high. The smooth clarity of Bonnie's voice is almost unequalled, as she sails effortlessly through a few of her own works, along with others by Chris Smither, Eric Kaz, and Jackson Browne. *Give It Up* marks the refinement of a style and approach that was rough and, at times, flawed in its initial display. The production is excellent, as Bonnie rekindles thoughts of a torch singer fronting a versatile blues/dixieland band; her guitarwork, particularly on bottleneck, is of the same excellence as her backing musicians; and there can be no faulting her choice of material and its execution. Bonnie Raitt is only a mite short, if that, of joining the ranks of Collins, Mitchell, et. al. *Give It Up* will certainly not be a hinderance to that end.

With ladies like these four coming along, it seems the ranks of female soloists will be far from barren. Stardom is none too good for any of them. |

A few of those well-established lady singers have some new things in the works, as well. Joni Mitchell and Linda Ronstadt have albums due out this month on their new label, Asylum. Judy Collins is recording in New York, taking a bit of time off last Tuesday to come to Boston and play at the John Kerry Benefit Concert. *

MUSIC

(Continued from page 7)

are compatible, although as the old gives way to the new, it can be seen in the progress of the early ones concern the wizards and magic, until "White Swan" marked the transition point in full. The power of the old still remains, as do the goblins and monsters from the past, whether this power is real or imagined, now channeled through new instruments and institutions. This is the Equation of Electricity, and is the acknowledgement and utilization (hence worship) of the magical influences that can be harvested from the Earth itself. What could be more magical than electricity or, as a more specific example, a television? Or those rock records you buy. See Marc in the song "Ballrooms of Mars":

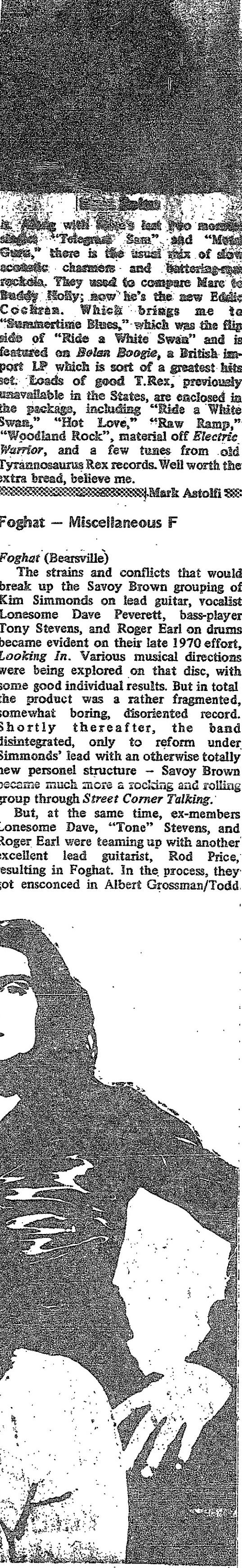
You talk about day
I'm talking 'bout night time
When monsters call out
The names of men
Bob Dylan knows
And I bet Alan Freed did
There are things in night
That are better not to behold.

Then there is the question of cars. Nearly every song Marc does nowadays has references to chrome and steel beauties. One might conclude that Marc thinks of cars as the New Dinosaurs awesome beasts who have taken over the world, much as the giant saurians ruled millions of years ago.

Analysis could go on and on. The point is, Marc has contextualized the ultrastar as the shaman or warlock of today, the fearful powers of the Earth and the Cosmos are his to command at the flick of a toggle switch. Whether this is all satiric commentary or nonsense or the lost truths of the Aztecs is for you to decide. The fact remains, using his Les Paul "wand," Marc Bolan can rock on with more power and magic than any other poseur that comes to mind. But the magic wasn't there when T.Rex played the Aquarius a while back. Sometimes the magic works, I guess, and sometimes...

Two T.Rex records you might like to look into are *The Slider* and *Bolan Boogie*. The former is his new release, and it's like volume two of *Electric Warrior*; more clever, straight forward melodies, more alluringly seductive lyrics, simply the neatest thing out this year that doesn't have the name "Dave Bowie" on

it.



Marc Bolan and Mickey Finn

Rundgren's Bearsville Records, who alongside long-time British rocker Edmund Foghat, is the current hot team.

Indeed, the immediate success marks the start of the new Bearsville family, the new Bear Bros. series. *Electric Warrior* is hard rock — just plain rock from the old school. Just what to make of *You Talk About Day*? It shows the band deeper into the old school, though remakes of the old, "Savoy Brown," "Leavin' on a Jet Plane," and on to Chuck Berry's "Maybellene." Rockin' originals "Trouble" (which) and "Sarah Lee" interspersed liberally throughout, the result being a really solid album rock — nothing dazzling, mind-boggling, just a strong, down-rockin' and rollin'.

Despite the quality of music Foghat, the association with Bear and subsequently Warner Brothers, prove to be a hindrance, rather than an asset, to the group's striving for success. The album is not flashy enough to cut amidst the masses of WB records monthly glut the market, and is unlikely to receive much promotional push. The packaging is also inappropriate and blatantly nondescript; it certainly won't catch a record-buyer's eye. It's too bad that Savoy Brown's latest, an anemic Creek Clearwater rip-off, *Hellbound Train*, prominently displayed, Foghat relegated to a spot in the bin marked "Miscellaneous F." It deserves a far better fate.

Neal Vitale

Foghat — Miscellaneous F

Foghat (Bearsville)

The strains and conflicts that would break up the Savoy Brown grouping of Kim Simmonds on lead guitar, vocalist Lonesome Dave Peverett, bass-player Tony Stevens, and Roger Earl on drums became evident on their late 1970 effort, *Looking In*. Various musical directions were being explored on that disc, with some good individual results. But in total the product was a rather fragmented, somewhat boring, disoriented record. Shortly thereafter, the band disintegrated, only to reform under Simmonds' lead with an otherwise totally new personnel structure — Savoy Brown became much more a rocking and rolling group through *Street Corner Talking*.

But, at the same time, ex-members Lonesome Dave, "Tone" Stevens, and Roger Earl were teaming up with another excellent lead guitarist, Rod Price, resulting in Foghat. In the process, they got ensconced in Albert Grossman/Todd

Grand Funk Derails (Again)

Phoenix — Grand Funk Rail (Capitol)

Hearing Grand Funk's crassly seductive new single, "Rock and Soul," on the car radio, you might be tempted to think: Hmmmm, it would appear that Grand Funk have tightened things up since the last time I heard them. Maybe I oughta buy...

Don't. I will give Mark, Mel and Don credit where credit is due: they have had a couple of moderately listenable AM hits; "Closer To Home," "Heartbreaker," and "Upsetter" spring to mind. But that can't change the fact that they are three of the most luridly unentertaining, one-dimensional, utterly tasteless "musicians" ever to become rock and roll demigods. *Phoenix* was a million miles before the boys left the studio, and makes me wonder why I don't chug this, purchase myself an electric guitar and boogie till the cows come home, my udders bursting with shiny new dollars. I could use the bread. And Grand Funk make it seem so easy. *Phoenix* is really no worse than any of their efforts; i.e. it's awful.

Mark Astolfi

Mike Nesmith Keeps On Comin'

And The Hits Just Keep On Coming
Michael Nesmith (RCA)

I'm willing to wager that there are some among you who have yet to come to grips with the fact that some musically valid could have resulted in as plastic a mannequin band as the Monkees. But here we are, Nesmith's 5th album, and while it's weakest effort to date, it is so out of relation to his other four, which have been excellent. *And The Hits Just Keep On Comin'* is a true solo album, doing everything without the services of the nth National Band. His only help is pedal steel journeyman Red Rhodes. There are no drums, and nominal bass lines. Mike explains in the liner notes he did the record to please him instead of us, the record-buying foot of America. The material is pretty sit-and-low-key; no rock and roll, no hot hokey C&W numbers, just laid-back country melodies with forgettable poetic lyrics. Mike even does a cover of Rundgren, singing "Different Drum." "Harmony Constant" is the pick of the litter.

"Papa Nes," as he signs the liner notes, is in effect taking a musical breather, while I suppose he deserves it, he seems to put so little into this album that might as well be Red Rhodes' solo album. I'll be expecting a lot from Nesmith's next album. And odds are, he'll deliver.

Mark Astolfi

MUSIC**Ramatam — April Showers****Ramatam (Atlantic)**

April Lawton, isn't she that girl guitarist who's supposed to be the latest dark horse in the Flashfinger McDazzle Memorial Who's-The-Most-Killer-Riffmaster-Of-Them-All Contest? Absolutely. And she plays in a band consisting of Mitch Mitchell who used to drum with a famous ultrastar of whom you may have heard; Mike Pinera, whose claim to obscurity is that, while a member of the Blues Image, he penned "Ride Captain Ride;" bass guitarist Russ Smith; and Tommy Sullivan, keyboards and reeds. They are collectively known as Ramatam. And they are, simply stated, great.

A mainstream rock band in the most favorable sense, Ramatam is at the same time not a tight, carefully-programmed band; they rock out fearlessly and energetically. What's true of the band is especially true of April Lawton. She is neither a smooth, discrete, nor merely tasteful guitarist, but rather tempestuous, feisty, and slightly chaotic. Everyone can write, and does; vocal chores are also shared throughout. My favorite selections include the Led Zeppelin "Ask Brother Ask," a sharp showpiece song for Lawton's awesome talents; "Whiskey Place" and "Wild Like Wine," two amiable rockers; and "Heart Song" a powerful yet inspiringly beautiful tune, heavy guitar licks interspersed with Tommy Sullivan's excellent flute work.

Ramatam is as an exciting a debut album you're likely to hear in quite a while: gutsy, raucous rock and roll, with no serious flaws. You see, guys, what can happen when you let girls play?

Mark Astolfi

Cat Stevens — Cat Nap**Catch Bull At Four — Cat Stevens (A&M)**

It is truly disappointing when an artist peaks early, never being able to recapture the quality of a first or second record. Such is the case with Cat Stevens. Discounting the very primitive efforts that have come to light in post-stardom releases of old work, he now has four albums to his credit; yet his first, *Mona Bone Jakon*, remains his best. *Tea For The Tillerman* was, without question, a fine disc, but the first signs of a tending towards commercialism began to show through. These tendencies developed through *Teaser And The Firecat* and now predominate *Catch Bull At Four*.

Catch Bull At Four marks the addition of the synthesizer to Cat Stevens' instrumental make-up; but its use seems to characterize the whole album. Rather than striving for some novel use of the electronics, Stevens adds them more as an afterthought, as if to just get on the Moog bandwagon. Sadly, the songs themselves also are deprived of that spark of originality that so marked *Mona Bone Jakon* and, to a lesser extent, *Tea For The Tillerman*. Only a rare tune approaches the sparkling magic of "Katmandu," perhaps the best single effort by Cat Stevens. "Boy With A Moon & Star On His Head" has moments that hark back to better times, but that number drags on and on far too long. Virtually all the other songs are instantly forgettable, obnoxiously commanded by Stevens' screaming replacing his singing or lyrically pandering to a Top 40 mentality. "Freezing Steel" is one exception, as it possesses an intriguing nucleus of science-fiction (although the development of that core becomes inappropriately self-mocking), reminiscent of the flying saucer theme in "Longer Boats."

It has been a year since *Teaser And The Firecat*. Unfortunately, that time doesn't seem to have been well spent, if *Catch Bull At Four* is any indication. Perhaps the lushness of superstardom has taken Cat Stevens too far from the post-tuberculosis period of stark loneliness and emptiness that spawned *Mona Bone Jakon* and which has proved to be his most creative and productive time.

Neal Vitale

Vigrass & Osborne — Breadlines?**Queues — Vigrass & Osborne (Uni)**

Queues is a very unsettled album: creatively Yesian tunes stand side by side with incredibly boring mood pieces. Sometimes the boys remind you of Simon & Garfunkel, a Grade D rockabilly ensemble, a Kodak TV spot, the BeeGees, or "Two Of Us," off the last Beatles album. On the whole, this eclectic collection is well produced and gracefully arranged, if on the slick side. Paul Vigrass and Gary Osborne strike me as poets first, singers second, notwithstanding the fact that their vocals are their strong point, clear and potent, and at least as appropriate to the particular mood they strive to set. But the lyrics are pale and ordinary, despite the intentional poetic veneer; they are as consistently bad as the music is consistently good. Jeff Wayne wrote and arranged the music and has managed to produce some frighteningly beautiful melodies, along with a minimum of dreary clinkers. Sidemen include Caleb Quaye of Elton John and Hookfoot fame, Chris Spedding, and Pete and Barry

Morgan. The best cuts are, in my humble estimation, the CSNYish single "Men of Learning," "Sail Away" and "The End," both sporting Yes influence, and "Forever Autumn" and "Don't You Worry," wimpy but enjoyable. To sum up, *Queues* is an honest album, displaying its faults as prominently as its virtues, and succeeding more often than not. We should expect to hear a good deal more from Messers Vigrass, Wayne, and Osborne.

Mark Astolfi

Rod Stewart — He Wears It Well**Never A Dull Moment — Rod Stewart (Mercury)**

This is nothing short of a stupendous record. Yeah, I know everybody will say, "It sounds just like *Every Picture Tells A Story*." But that almost goes without saying — you don't change a winning combination. Anyway, *Never A Dull Moment* is much more a refinement than a simple rehashing. Where *Every Picture* was very rough and texturally uneven, the new record is much smoother and more uniform a bit of music.

Stewart is great; that fact has become almost assumed in regard to any of his discs. And the back-up band, culling the best of the Faces and Mr. Stewart's "solo" group (Mick Waller and friends), is the perfect, tight support for Rod's raspings. Ron Wood's metallically sharp Les Paul-work is outstanding, alternating lead honors with that distinctive mandolin/fiddle sound that has carried through all the Stewart/Faces records. Unquestionably, a superb album; need one say more? From "True Blue" right up to the Sam Cooke'er "Twistin' The Night Away," there is never a dull moment.

Neal Vitale

George Carlin — Head Of The Class**Class Clown — George Carlin (Little David)**

There is an old distinction in show biz between a comic and a comedian: a comedian says funny things, a comic says things funny. George Carlin is both, and therein lies the one serious flaw in his latest album, *Class Clown*. Not only does George say funny things, but his delivery, the way he cocks his head or rolls his eyes, adds immeasurably to his overall aura of idiocy. His humor is video as well as audio. As a result, many of the routines on *Class Clown* suffer, not because they're not funny, but because you're missing half the show. The title cut is a good example: I've seen George do it a couple times on TV, and you'd better believe that the weird catalogue of

noises he used to employ to disrupt is accompanied by some equally in facial choreography.

But hell, it's still a great album, caused by George Carlin at his best. He's been doing comedy for a long time: everybody seems to remember his "Wonderful WINO" skits from back before they knew who George Carlin was. The man has gone through many changes, comprising mainly of realizing that what he thought he should want professionally was really what he wanted. Now, despite his long hair and denim work clothes, his humor is not overbearingly hip. He does some counter-culture material: drug routines are quite telling (he claims to have never appeared on TV straight and the bit about dirty words, which the wrap-up cut on *Class Clown*, which is probably the same one that got him arrested in Milwaukee a few months back, is delightful). But his humor tends to gravitate towards things more commonplace to the average schmoe in the street, subjects like childhood weirdness, TV and radio, sports, fake vomit, religion. His bit about Catholicism showing true for all papists, practicing and alike.

Class Clown is one of the best of genre, the live comedy spiel. Even so, not like, say, the Firesign Theatre, which slowly unfolds its many layers of zyngily programmed insanity after many listenings. Listen to *Class Clown* twice a day for a week, and it just won't hold. Who would expect it to? One side every few weeks ought to keep George fresh years.

Mark Astolfi

Silverhead — Let Us Fey**Silverhead (Signpost)**

Michael Des Barres, vocals. He is not the new Mick Jagger. Nor is he the new Marc Bolan, Alice Cooper, Dave Bowe, Rod Stewart, Lou Reed, Ray Davies, Jim Morrison, or Iggy Pop Stooge. No doubt he likes to think he is, for so must all the singers of 4th-generation heavy-metal-thunder rock bands. Suffice to say that Mike and Silverhead sound something like the Blue Oyster Cult, while this latest aggregation of 22 anglogynes isn't really all that good, though they do exude a certain naive sincerity. They're visually a shade fruitier than the Faces, but can't touch the Flamin' Groovies for downright punk audacity. The face of disintegrating musical relevance. Everybody should get a chance to be killer, and this album is Silverhead's. Next!!

Mark Astolfi

A DOOZEY, HALLELUJAH!

—Bob Salmaggi, Group W Radio

Not since Spencer Tracy has the screen presented such a spellbinding Jekyll and Hyde. Marjoe is already a superstar.

—Paul Zimmerman, Newsweek

Marjoe is both electrifying pop art and savage sociology. A razzle-dazzle feature.

—Bruce Williamson, Playboy

One of the most extraordinary and compelling non-fiction movies ever made.

—Kevin Sanders, WABC-TV

MARJORIE
Produced and Directed by Howard Smith and Sarah Kernochan
Executive Producer Max Potovsky • A Cinema 5 Release
EXETER STREET THEATRE
KEnmore 8-7067

1:30, 3:05, 4:45,
6:25, 8:05, 9:45

PG

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THIS IS THE SEASON TO JOIN THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

MIT receives Sarnoff endowment

(Continued from page 1)
hing us to look for more
active methods of interaction." Bok characterized the
need for cooperation as arising
from a resource problem, not
of money, but of space in
Cambridge, and expressed a
belief that by working together,
two schools would get a sum
greater than the parts. "We must
work together what we
do alone," he concluded.

The physical moment of the
endowment was of special interest.
General Sarnoff first caught the
public eye when, as a young
telegraph operator, he received
the first word of the
atomic disaster and released it to
the world. He maintained a life-
long interest in telegraphy, to
the extent that when he had
time speaking on his deathbed,
he asked for a key and an
oscillator to use for some of his
communications. Thus, the
moment given to both professors
was a combination telegraph
oscillator and butane cigar-
lighter.

Prior to the luncheon cover-
ing the above paragraphs, a
conference was held to
allow the Sarnoff Professors to
discuss some of their researches.
(following report by Mike
Namee covers the press con-
ference. -Editor)

The field of Management of
Technology is what it is today
due to the efforts of the
men we are honoring here," said
Dean William F. Pounds of the
Sloan School at a press conference
prior to the official announcement
of the appointment. "This event is definitely a

milestone in the field." The endowment will be used to sponsor
the chairs, to expand research in
management of technology, and
to establish a joint seminar, open
to students of both professional
schools. This seminar will be the
first joint teaching venture of
the two business schools.

When asked if research or
teaching would dominate the
new program, Dean Pounds pointed out that the field was
relatively new, and research had
to be done before material
would be available to teach. He
said that every effort would be
made to involve students in
every phase of the program, but
there are no specific plans yet as
to how the endowment would
be used. An advisory committee
will be appointed to aid the
Sarnoff Professors and to assure
that the program's resources are
effectively employed.

An authority on organizational
psychology, Marquis has been on the Sloan School faculty since 1959, as Professor of Organizational Psychology and Management. He received his Ph.D. in psychology from Yale in 1932, and served on the faculties of Yale and University of Michigan, heading the Psychology Departments at both schools. He has served many public agencies, and is the co-author of several books, including *Conditioning and Learning* (1940), *Psychology* (1947), and *Successful Industrial Innovations* (1969). His activities have made him internationally known as an authority on psychology and management.

Rosenbloom of the Harvard Business School has been active in technology and business administration research since he joined the faculty in 1960. Besides serving as the Sarnoff Professor of Business Administration, he is the Director of the Business School's Doctoral Program. He received his D.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1960, and has become an authority on the management implications of social and technological change. His books and articles include *Technology and Information Transfer* (1970), *Social Innovations in the City* (editor) (1969), and *New Tools for Urban Management* (1971).

Since 1961, when a phone call from Jack Webb of NASA to the Sloan School initiated research in management of technology at MIT, Marquis has headed the work in this area. "When we first started to survey the field, we found that it barely existed," he said. "Management was traditionally concerned with production, and has branched off into the fields of marketing, advertising, financing, and use of information systems. It hadn't been concerned with technology as a manageable commodity until NASA realized that only half of its 'management' problems were traditional management problems — the other half were technological."

Management of technology research at the Sloan School has included studies of contract relationships between governments and industries, of the factors that influence success in contract proposals, of difficulties in technical communications, and of the "spin-off" effect — people who leave established companies to form their own technical companies. (Marquis stressed the importance of practicality in the research: "In all our work, there must be some measure of usefulness in the results, against which we can measure present processes and develop new standards.") Rosenbloom added that "at both schools, there has been a concern for what gets done with research."

"Technology attracts attention because it poses both a promise and a threat," said Rosenbloom. He pointed out that more public attention has been focused on the threat in the past few years, but the promise should not be forgotten. "Firms must broaden their decision-making processes. Although the business world has been worried for the past few years about a production crisis, this is not the real problem. The problem is to produce more of what we really need, and to produce it in such a way that it doesn't endanger our society."

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6:25 - 9:40 CASABLANCA Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman 1:30 - 4:40 - 7:55

BRATTLE SQ.

876-4226 Thru Tues. Vittorio De Sica's THE BICYCLE THIEF 6:00 - 9:30 Roberto Rossellini's OPEN CITY 7:40 Weekend Matinees 4:15

CENTRAL 1

864-0426 88th week. Le Broca's THE KING OF HEARTS 6:30 - 9:45 Weekend Matinees 3:10 & GIVE HER THE MOON 8:15 Weekend Matinees 4:55

CENTRAL 2

864-0426 Thru Tues. Two films by Jean Renoir MADAME BOVARY 6:00 - 10:00 LA MARSEILLAISE 7:30 Weekend Matinees 3:45

RAMSEY CLARK

the former US Attorney General, will speak about his recent visit to North Vietnam in Kresge Auditorium Tuesday, October 10 (tonight) at 8 pm. The event is sponsored by the MIT Peace Coalition.

Tonight - 8pm

This lecture will be carried live on WTB 88.1 FM

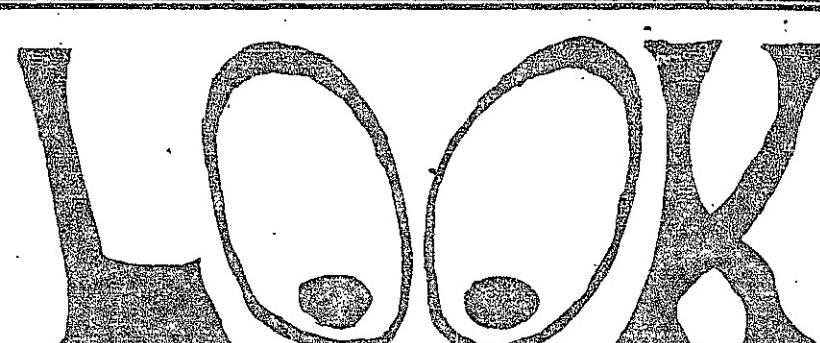
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Mr. John Barch will be on campus October 18 to speak with students from all disciplines interested in a graduate business education. For details, contact the Placement Office.

